

HONOLULU Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1915.

THE DEADLOCK AGAIN.

The Associated Press correspondent who sends out from the Dardanelles word that the Allies' fleet has failed to reduce the strong forts in the narrows, adds a significant contribution to the war chronicles.

From the official communiques of France and Great Britain, it has again and again appeared that the Allies were about ready to anchor their fleet off Constantinople, the Golden Horn, and bombard the seat of Ottoman dominion. Instead of that, after a sea attack that admittedly has been costly, even as naval costs go these days, the Allies are still peering at the heavily fortified spots in the narrows.

Probably this was the reason for the landing of troops at Gallipoli, announced last week. However, the impartial statement published this morning by the Associated Press throws some doubt on whether the Allies could have reached Gallipoli.

With a deadlock on the western front, the Turco-German garrisons holding the Dardanelles, the Russians thrown back each time they invade East Prussia and checked in Poland; the strategy of the Allies rests for success now upon two main features—the battle in the Carpathians and the blockade of Teuton commerce. If the Russians can win the Carpathians and stream down into Hungary, a new aspect can be given the land war. And the Allies are continuing mercilessly in their announced determination to "starve Germany out." Perhaps Lord Kitchener's long-promised May attack will change the situation in the west. Otherwise the test of dogged endurance will go on.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE "SUNDAY MOVIES" BILL.

One immediately apparent fact in the senate public hearing last night upon the "Sunday movies" bill was that some of the strongest protests against the bill were voiced by and on behalf of the Hawaiian people.

The opponents of the bill emphasize that the Sunday moving-pictures will not only tend very directly to lowering respect for an orderly, quiet and uplifting Sabbath day but will be the entering wedge to more serious attacks on the sanctity of this day set apart for rest and wholesome moral influences. The talk of "educational and biblical" moving-pictures amounts to nothing since it neither comes from nor is sanctioned by ministers, church societies or religious organizations of any nature. It is simply a catch phrase to deceive a part of the public as to the nature of the bill. It is opposed by the men and women devoted to religious instruction and social and moral welfare work. It is advocated by those with a commercial interest in the moving-picture business.

The argument is advanced, and apparently with sincerity, that if moving-pictures are allowed to be operated on Sunday, the working-man may take his family to the picture-shows on Sunday, while now on weekdays he either has no time or is too tired to give the necessary exertion. Without questioning the sincerity of this argument, the Star-Bulletin would draw attention to its fallacy. The facts are that the picture-houses are generously patronized by the working-classes every night from Monday up to and including Saturday. The working-man does find time and energy to see the "movies" in Hawaii and to take his family during the week.

Another argument equally fallacious is advanced by the moving-picture interests—that by opening their houses on Sunday for film-shows of a clean character they will aid the work of the churches in "taking the young people off the streets."

This is plausible and to a certain extent it is true, but it is surprising to see it seriously uttered as an argument for something the churches plainly don't want. A few months ago one of the moving-picture establishments did open its house on Sunday and the show was a clean one, but was it offered the public for uplift purposes—to aid the churches? On the contrary, it was a commercial venture, a sort of coupon being distributed to stimulate the attendance at the picture-houses on week-end nights, when admittance was charged.

The territory will be making a hazardous experiment indeed if it puts in the hands of the moving-picture interests the moral instruction of its young people. With the best intentions in the world, these interests must run their

business to make money, and inevitably they must subordinate the ethical to the commercial.

But there is another feature of this whole question which deeply concerns the religious organizations, whether the senate does or does not pass the bill. It is that a definite movement has developed in favor of secular amusements on the Sabbath. Human nature often follows the line of least resistance, and it is easier to be amused than to build character by study, thoughtful consideration and helpful courses of conduct. The movement for Sunday entertainment of an ephemeral sort is a definite challenge to the moral forces of the community. The church must be alive to changing ideas; it must deal with vital issues; it must be vigorous; it must speak in words that appeal to the people and deal with them in terms they understand.

The issue is joined in Hawaii. The religious and the moral welfare organizations, if they are to hold the attention of the people, must be ever active and ever alert. They must supply for the long Sundays some strong and vital influence, some program that will rally to a high standard the people of the communities, or inevitably the ephemeral amusement will intervene. Some forms of it may be simply frivolous; some nondescript; some obviously bad. In any case, they will gain ground unless the church is awake to its opportunities.

It is to be hoped the senate tables the "Sunday movies" bill. Whether it tables it or passes it, the moral institutions have been challenged and they must answer the challenge.

CHILD-LABOR AND THE COMMUNITY.

If the only argument against the anti-child labor measure to be introduced in the house is that it will keep children from working to support their families, the measure certainly seems to rest on good grounds.

The doctrine that labor by children of tender years aids permanently to solve the problem of fair living is economically unsound. It shifts upon the shoulders of the weak the burden of the strong. Families which must depend for a living income upon long hours of toil by their weakest and least mature members are lowering instead of raising the community's soundness and vitality. The sooner the state or territory steps in and remedies this situation the better for the future citizenship.

This is not an argument that occasional tasks or even light outside employment for boys and girls in reasonable hours and under proper conditions are bad. It is an argument that the territory should not continue to furnish any opportunity for exploitation of child labor.

President Yuan Shih-Kai's order that the Chinese boycott on Japanese goods be stopped indicates to some an intention on the part of the wily Peking statesman to yield to the Japanese demands and avert the war that otherwise seems more than possible. Japan, it was recently reported, complained about the boycott. Outwardly Yuan Shih-Kai has admitted the grievance, though it is hardly probable he can stop the boycott entirely. He may stop the open advocacy of it but its operation is already beyond his control.

Bill Sunday failed to convert any newspapermen in Philadelphia. Whether it was because the newspapermen were hopeless, or didn't need it, or Sunday couldn't "reach" them, may be left to the opinion of the reader.

Germany is deeply concerned about an alleged violation of Chilean neutrality. Great Britain, it will be remembered, was deeply concerned about an alleged violation of Belgian neutrality.

One hundred and twenty-five million people use the English language, says a scientist. And still some folks boost for Esperanto.

Every time Washington reports all quiet along the Rio Grande some of those Mexican armies turn loose and fight again.

Maybe President Wilson is holding back on second-term talk until after Mexico is settled.

It is almost time for the appearance of the 1915 crop of White Books.

Outside of a dogfight or an election there's nothing like a community row to stir us up.

WEEK OF OUR LORD'S PASSION

WEDNESDAY—THE DAY OF RETIREMENT.

(There is no record for the events of this day. Jesus spent it in retirement, almost certainly in the home of his friends at Bethany.)

Meditations for Wednesday.

The Bethany Silence.

In the last week of the life of our Lord, there were two days of silence. One was Wednesday, the Silence of the Bethany home; the other was Saturday, the Silence of the Tomb. These two days were not days of inactivity but of recuperation, one for the Trial of the Cross, the other for the Glory of Easter.

The power of Silence is not always recognized. Great souls have generally been born and reared in the regions of Silence. Wednesday was not a waste-day, but a prayer day, when the soul of the Lord took firmer root in the unseen and the eternal.

The invitation to prayer, unaccepted by the multitude, is an invitation to power.

Our Lord was much in Silence. Thirty years out of the 33 of His life are appropriately named the years of Silence. Even during the three years of his public ministry He is often reported as withdrawing into solitude, going into a mountain or a desert place to be by himself. He went not only for rest but to gain power.

If any age ever needed the Sabbath day for rest and silence, it is our age. Wonderful are its activity and achievement, its creature comforts and commercial enterprise—yet there is fear that it will be classed as an age of superficial civilization. The one who has learned to hear has more power often than the one who has learned to speak. Thought has more force than action. The philosopher will always have more battalions at his command than the merchant. The man who lies on his bed and invalid and "merrily prays" may contribute more to the strength and welfare of the community than the man who figures largely in the market-place. They who create sentiment and songs do more for a nation than those who make laws. As men cannot give until they receive, neither can they speak until they hear.

Instead of meditation and prayer being waste time it is the time best spent. Prayer and providence hindereth no man on his journey. The 19 minutes devoted to family worship may do the family more good in the long run than 10 hours spent in business or housekeeping. It is true now as it was then in Bethany, that Mary chose the better part when she sat at the feet of her Lord instead of being burdened with much serving.

Wednesday—the day of Bethany Silence—has no recorded history. It is not, therefore, unimportant. Nay, of all the days, this day of prayer and silence, of recuperation from yesterday's toil and of preparation for tomorrow's trial, could not be omitted. The best prayer is the prayer of silence. Man is prone, however, to think that much talking will grant him a hearing. Our Lord clearly warns against this. He as much as says that the one who wins the ear of the Father must pray in secret; that it is heathenish and therefore vain to think that one shall be heard for his much speaking; that it is hypocritical to stand and pray in the synagogues to be seen of men. The prayer of power is the prayer of silence. One brief ejaculation of the publican, "Lord, be merciful to me a sinner," has infinitely more power than the recital by the Pharisee.

How much of the Bethany Silence is needed in the daily life. The soul has been up to Jerusalem engaged in its tasks and returns home weary with the world's opposition, misunderstood, misinterpreted. The Bethany Silence is like the shadow of a rock in a weary land. The soul faces the task of tomorrow, knows that it must go up to Jerusalem to be crucified by cruel men. The Bethany Silence is like a refreshing drink from the fountain of life.

The harder the task the more important it is to pray. The more ambitious the man is to wield power, the more zealously he must incline his ear to catch the word of God. Prayer is the way to peace. The Bethany Silence is the soul's time of waiting before the descent of the Holy Spirit of power—power with God, power over men.

Personal Mention

SENATOR S. L. DESHA of the island of Hawaii is still suffering severely with eye trouble.

FORMER REPRESENTATIVE J. I. SILVA of Eleale, Kauai, is spending another week in the city. He was a caller in the house of representatives yesterday.

SENATOR RICE was called home to Kauai Monday night by the news of a breakdown at the sugar mill of the company in which he is interested. He is expected to return to his legislative duties Thursday.

MR. and MRS. PHILIP P. CAMPBELL of Kansas are among the well-known members of the congressional party which will tour Hawaii. Campbell is a representative from Kansas and a Nova Scotian by birth.

MRS. ELSIE NELSON, wife of William S. Nelson, chief machinist's mate of the F-4, left for the mainland on the Manoa yesterday afternoon. She had given up all hope, and was unable to longer stand the strain of uncertainty attending the raising of the submarine.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS, member of the Hawaii Fair Commission, will sail for Vancouver next Friday in the Royal Mail liner Niagara, returning via San Francisco in the Manchuria, due here May 21. While on the mainland, Mr. Williams will spend a few days seeing the Panama-Pacific exposition, but not on the business of the commission.

DR. J. H. GRAY, head of the Y. M. C. A. physical work in India, was a thorough visitor in Honolulu aboard the Korea. He is going to his home in New Jersey after six years in India. J. A. Rath of the Palama Settlement, who was a classmate of Dr. Gray, entertained him while in Honolulu. India is intensely loyal to England, said Dr. Gray, and England's faith in her loyalty was shown when every British soldier was withdrawn at the outset of the war.

JOSEPH G. PRATT, for ten years postmaster here, is resuming the practice of law, which he gave up when taking the federal position. He is opening law offices in the Magoon block, Merchant and Alakea streets. Mr. Pratt is licensed to practice in all the courts of the Territory and admitted to the bar.

HUTCHINSON CO. LOOKS FORWARD TO RECORD YEAR

The Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company held its annual stockholders' meeting in San Francisco last week. The 1914 crop was 6430 tons, while the 1915 crop is estimated at 8000 tons. If this estimate holds up with the present price of sugar, 1915 should prove the best year in the company's history.

The net profit for the year was \$177,564, out of which \$45,000 in dividends was paid, leaving \$132,564 for surplus. The balance sheet follows:

ASSETS.	
Property accounts	\$1,333,808
Crop accounts	233,557
Supply and personal accts.	14,299
Fund accounts	122,788
Plantation account	706,042
Deficit	89,506

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$2,500,000

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—C. D. WRIGHT: If the flower show is held on April 9, could not the flowers be used at the memorial service for the F-4 on Sunday and later taken to the harbor and strewn upon the waters as is done on Memorial Day for our sailors?

—CHESTER A. DOYLE (Deputy High Sheriff in the Japanese labor strike of 1909): Gee! My very good friend Joseph Lightfoot is magnanimous, to say the least. If he had sued me for \$100,000 instead of \$50,000 for dynamiting Makino's safe I would be unable to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Of course, \$50,000 isn't much when you say it real fast, but I don't believe there is that much actual money in all the world.

ted to practise before the U. S. circuit and supreme courts. He has a wide acquaintanceship through the islands and his thorough familiarity with its affairs is counted upon as of much value.

Although much is said regarding the "increased cost of living," it is noted that lumber is cheaper than it was 10 years ago.

FOR RENT

In Nuuanu, close to end of car-line, one-story bungalow, completely furnished, gas and electric lights, garage and servants' quarters. Owner will rent for six months only.

For further particulars

Guardian Trust Co., Ltd.
Stangenwald Bldg., Merchant St.

WICHMAN & C
Leading Jewelers

Let us show you samples of that beautiful engraved letter, "Shaded Grecian"—with a view towards your use of it on your personal cards and stationery.

JAPANESE URGED NOT TRESPASS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Japanese Consul Arita Investigates Educational and Economic Conditions in Hawaii

Japanese Consul Arita, who returned from a ten days' tour of Hawaii yesterday, declares the economic stress caused by the drop in the coffee market is felt keenly by Japanese plantation laborers.

"I am confident, however," he said, "that conditions will soon change, for the Japanese are using strict economy. The places I visited were along the government roads, and the least accessible camps must be worse."

Mr. Arita held conferences with plantation managers and is arranging data procured for a report to Tokio. He was much interested in the coffee culture of the Kona district where so many Japanese are employed.

"Until I took this trip," he continued, "I always thought Niagara Falls to be the most wonderful creation of the world. Kilauea has con-

PENSION BILL FOR TEACHERS PASSES HOUSE

House bill 136, providing for pensioning of territorial teachers after 25 years of service, was passed by the house of representatives today on unanimous vote and has been forwarded to the senate. The bill provides that all teachers who wish to come under the operation of the act must contribute one per cent of their salaries until the 25 years have expired.

The fund will be made up, in addition to the teachers' contributions, of one and one-fourth per cent of the annual territorial school tax and by any wills or legacies left to the fund. The territorial treasurer is named custodian of the fund. A commission will have charge of the pension administration.

vinced me otherwise, that Hawaii has the greatest wonder in the volcano." The consul also visited several Japanese schools. He advised that the scope of such schools be confined to the perpetuation of the Japanese language and not encroach upon the subjects of the public schools.

Handsome Home

On the Seashore

For Sale

Property consists of modern eight-room bungalow with servants' quarters, garage, barn, laundry and beach lanais, and about 1 1/4 acres of land. The grounds have been well laid out by landscape gardeners. Lawn and trees have been planted down almost to the water. There is a splendid sandy beach.

PRICE, \$35,000

For particulars see

Trent Trust Co., Ltd.

100 NEW BACK COMBS

Gold Mounted, being sold at reduced prices.

Vieira Jewelry Co., Ltd.,
113 Hotel Street Honolulu, T. H.

"Waterhouse Trust"

HOUSES FOR RENT FURNISHED

Waikiki	3 bedrooms	\$40.00
1252 Kiana St.	3 bedrooms	40.00
2563 Rooke St., Puunui	4 bedrooms	75.00
2562 Jones St., Manoa	4 bedrooms	60.00
Kinai and Makiki Sts.	3 bedrooms	50.00
1605 Anapuni cor. Wilder	3 bedrooms	50.00
2326 Liliea Rise, Manoa	2 bedrooms	50.00

UNFURNISHED

1328 Kinai St.	3 bedrooms	\$35.00
1877 Kalakaua Ave.	3 bedrooms	20.00
1126 King St.	5 bedrooms	50.00
Cor. Wilder Ave. and Alexander St.	2 bedrooms	30.00
2015 Onu Ave., Manoa	2 bedrooms	30.00
Cor. Mokuaea and Colburn Sts.	3 bedrooms	15.00
Kalihi	2 bedrooms	27.50
1454 Thurston Ave.	2 bedrooms	30.00
1616 King St.	2 bedrooms	50.00
702 Wyllie St. & Puunui Av.	4 bedrooms	50.00
1251 Lunalilo St.	3 bedrooms	50.00
Kewalo St.	3 bedrooms	40.00
1313 Makiki St.	3 bedrooms	30.00
Dayton Tract, Liliha St.	3 bedrooms	20.00
Mendonca Tract, Liliha St.	3 bedrooms	20.00
2130 Kam. Ave., Manoa	3 bedrooms	40.00
Lower Manoa Road and Hillside	2 bedrooms	37.50
Adams Lane	3 bedrooms	35.00

"Waterhouse Trust"

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts.